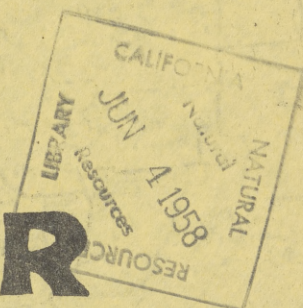


*State of*  
*California*

DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
DIVISION OF FORESTRY

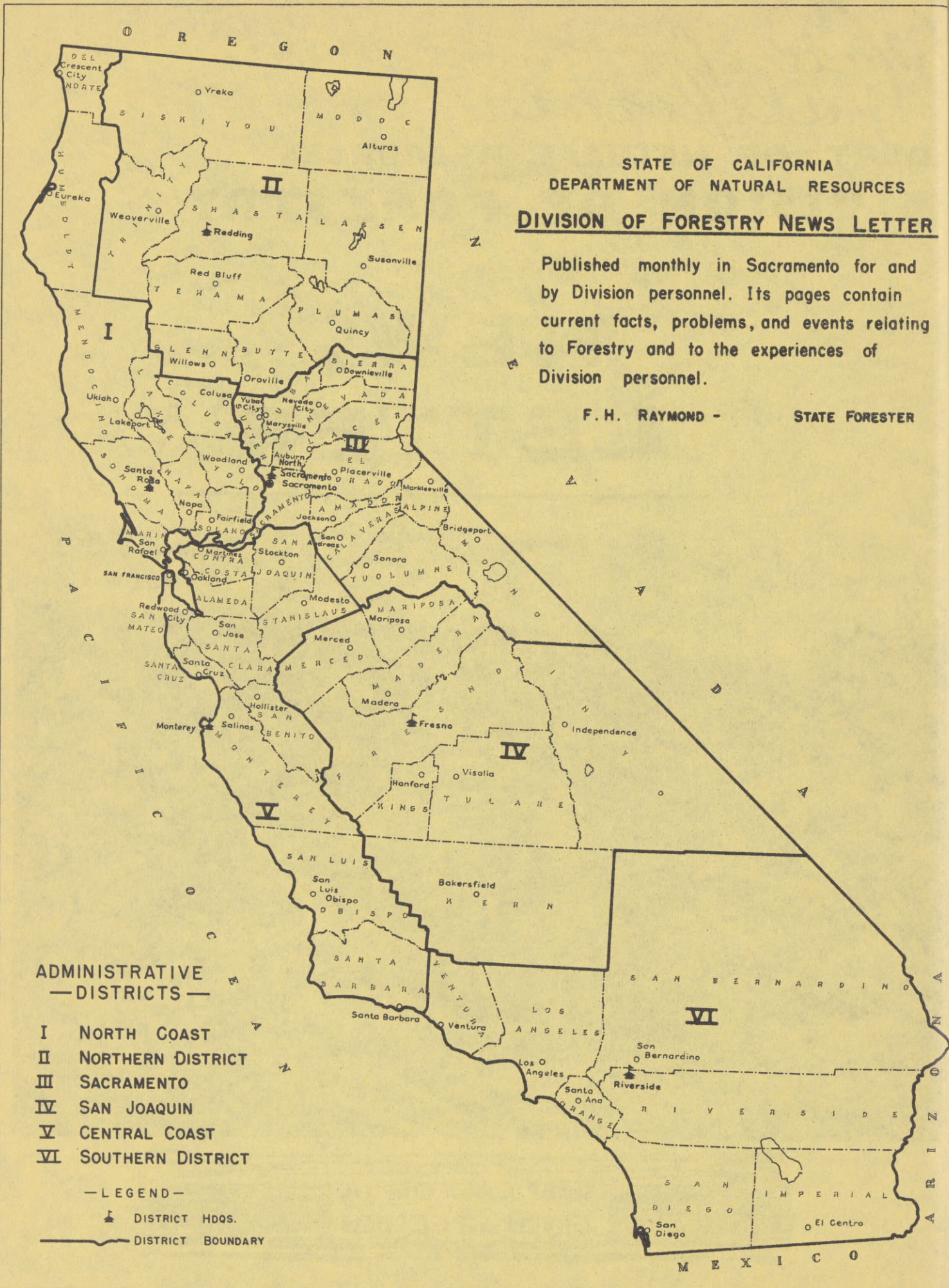
# NEWS LETTER



April & May, 1958  
Vol. 17 - Nos. 4 & 5









## MARCH ACTIVITIES

AUTOMOTIVE EQUIPMENT: In January, a large number of military-type "Jeeps" were acquired from surplus. Recognizing that they would be in various degrees of mechanical condition, a total of 109 were acquired. Fifty-four units will be activated with the remainder being disassembled for component parts. This should provide a reservoir of replacement parts for many years of operation. An "assembly line" operation has been set up at the Division's installation at Davis. A crew of 14 field men (equipment operators, foremen, drivers) have been assigned to the project which is estimated will last about three months. The men will be rotated each month, however. In addition to complete inspection, service and repair or replacement of such parts as necessary, each unit will be modified with a new light circuit, stop lights, ignition switch and have installed a red light and siren. Painting and minor body work will be accomplished by each District after the vehicles are delivered. Arrangements have been made with the C.D.C. Honor Camp at Miramonte to rebuild and recover the seats.

COMMUNICATIONS-RADIO: During the months of February and March, mountain-top mobile relay sites in District IV and District I were visited by a representative of this office and a representative of the respective District Offices.

The purpose of these inspections is in the interest of reviewing the Division's facilities and radio equipment at each location to better determine needs for refinements and improvement to better meet our responsibilities as mountain top landlords. This information is necessary when renting available space to other public service agencies and private companies and individuals wishing to occupy Forestry premises in the future where needed recommendations are offered for improvement in Forestry's established operating radio net.

This is a much needed long-range program which will take several months to complete.

Also during this period, considerable preparatory work was performed in arranging for the creation and establishment of the California State Forestry Conservation Committee. This committee is composed of public agencies engaged in public safety services using radio frequencies in the Forestry-Conservation bands. On April 2 the first general council meeting was held in Room 202A, State Office Building #1.

FIRE CONTROL: 1. There were four forest fires (one in District II, three in District III) and 35 non-forest fires in Zones I and II for the period February 20 to March 20.

2. A summary of the cloud modification program of the Division was presented to ranchers in Alturas, Modoc County; by members of the State Forester's staff, and Dr. Arnold Court from the California Forest and Range Experiment Station. Dr. Court has been evaluating the data collected by the Division during the 1957 fire season.

3. Fire weather stations in Districts II, III, IV, and V were inspected by a representative from the Sacramento staff and the U. S. Weather Bureau.

4. Fire Control was represented at the State Water Commission meeting, State Soil Conservation Commission meeting, and a meeting of the agencies interested in the Adobe Creek Public Law 566 project. A representative of this office also



attended a field review of the Sonoma Creek Public Law 566 Project.

Contacts were made with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, U. S. Forest Service, U. S. Soil Conservation Service, and the State Division of Soil Conservation. A representative from Fire Control assisted District I in developing a proposed fire plan and a proposed cost sharing arrangement on four levels of protection for consideration of the sponsors of the Adobe Creek project.

FIRE PREVENTION: The brochure, "Wildland Research in California.... the Key to Better Resource Management" was received from the printer and distributed to resource managers, legislators, and interested governmental agencies.

Art work for the 1958 posters for the 4' x 8' roadside signs was developed and prepared for printing.

Fire prevention personnel conferred with representatives of the Advertising Council, U. S. Forest Service, State Foresters Association, and the producing advertising agency in the development of the 1959 National "Smokey Bear" Fire Prevention Campaign.

FOREST PRACTICES: The North Sierra Pine Forest Practice Committee met in Redding with members of the timber industries on March 5th to consider revision of the Forest Practice Rules for that District. Much discussion took place regarding present Rules and weaknesses relative to enforcement. The Committee plans to meet again soon to study this matter further and plan a course of action.

The Redwood Forest Practice Committee, after holding public hearings throughout the Redwood Forest District in February, met in San Francisco on March 18th and approved a set of proposed revisions to the Forest Practice Rules for that District. These proposed rules include recommendations of timber owners, timber operators, the Attorney General's office, and the Division. The findings of the Committee are to be submitted to the Board of Forestry for its consideration in accordance with provisions of the Forest Practice Act.

The Coast Range Pine and Fir Forest Practice Committee held a meeting in Redding on March 21st and decided to have a draft of proposed revised forest practice rules prepared to use in public hearings to be scheduled as soon as feasible.

STATE FORESTS: On Jackson State Forest 15 acres were planted to Douglas fir and Monterey pine seedlings using Honor Camp labor. Some 16 acres of cut-over land were also spot seeded to Douglas fir and Monterey pine for further study of artificial methods of forest regeneration.

During March two persons were sentenced by the local court in Redding for timber trespass on Latour State Forest. The trespassers were apprehended by Division personnel and brought before the court for theft of Christmas trees on State and adjoining private land. The sentence levied was paying for the value of the trees taken and three years' probation.

SERVICE FORESTRY: A field trip by representatives of the Division of Forestry, Soil Conservation Service, and U. S. Forest Service was held in El Dorado, Placer, and Nevada Counties March 12-14. Representatives from the State Forester's office and local Division of Forestry offices participated in the



discussions of Federal-State-local co-operative programs. The field trip should help foster better inter-agency relationships and result in better forest management practices through the conservation programs of the respective agencies.

NURSERY: Ten Assistant Rangers from Central Sierra District spent a day at the Davis headquarters nursery receiving instruction on cone collection and the various phases of nursery operations as a part of a District training session in forest management.

The Davis headquarters nursery and the three district nurseries have distributed to date 2,664M trees valued at some \$34,851.

#### RANGE AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT TRAINING

Range technicians from the respective districts and the Sacramento staff presented a course in basic range and watershed management to Associate Rangers and Rangers of Central Sierra, Central Coast, and Southern California districts. The one-day course included such subjects as principles of range management, range surveying, plant identification, and the effect of various kinds of vegetation on water yield.

On March 26th, district and staff deputies and range technicians toured the University of California's Hopland Field Station. Highly informative talks and demonstrations were given by the University specialists about studies in hydrology, range improvement, and wildlife management.

RANGE MANAGEMENT: The Division of Forestry issued a progress report on a study of the possibility of utilizing brush as feed for livestock. This report was based on results of preliminary feeding trials in the North Coast District. Blue-blossom, a kind of ceanothus common in the Coast Ranges, was cut, ground in a hammermill, and made into pellets. Chemical analyses showed the pelleted feed to be high in nutritional value. It was fed to several types of livestock; the animals ate the pellets readily. Using Honor Camp crews as a source of labor for harvesting brush, the Division is starting a number of additional tests in several parts of the State, to obtain more information on the possibility of utilizing brush for stock feed. These tests will investigate the kinds of brush suitable for grinding up into feed; growth animals can be expected to make on this diet; and the season, methods, and economics of harvesting brush.

During the latter part of February and early March, members of the Sacramento staff met with the Deputy State Forester; range technician, and other staff members in each of the districts to discuss technical aspects of the range improvement program of the Division. This series of meetings indicated a great degree of similarity between districts in range improvement work and a close agreement on general principles. It will form the basis for developing a statement of objectives for the range improvement program.

ENGINEERING: The site preparation at Pilot Rock Honor Camp in San Bernardino County is now under way.

The Roadside Rest at Midpines in Mariposa County has been completed for the Division of Beaches and Parks. This roadside rest was constructed with a labor crew from Mt. Bullion CYA camp in Mariposa County.

A permanent structure, a combination barracks-messhall-equipment building,



has been completed at Corona Forest Fire Station in San Diego County. The final inspection was held on March 14, 1958.

The water pipeline has been completed to Puerta La Cruz Honor Camp in San Diego County and a 30,000 gallon redwood tank has been installed.

A Roadside Rest has also been completed near Altaville Forest Fire Station in Calaveras County.

#### ANYWAY, IT'S DRY

#### ORIGIN OF NAME 'SANTANA' WIND STIRS UP HISTORICAL CONTROVERSY

"The final (?) article in a series started several months ago."

No matter what you call it, Riverside was having it today-- a dry wind from the north.

But is it a Santa Ana, or is it a norther?

To most of Southern California, since a time that is too indefinite to be checked readily, such a north wind has been a Santa Ana. Why? For Santa Ana Canyon? For General Santa Anna? Or is it Santana, and is that a corruption of an Indian word that meant devil wind?

Since very early days, apparently, Riverside stood apart from the rest of Southern California and adopted the New England and nautical way of naming a wind for the direction from which it comes. Norther or sou'wester--each term stood for a particular kind of rough weather.

Newer Riversiders usually adopt the more general term and call it a Santa Ana. Long time residents now middle aged and up can recall that as late as the 1920's, norther was the word in Riverside. For them, it's still the word.

But why it was preferred here and when it came into use will require a search of old letters, old newspapers and old memories.

There are many theories, none proved, about the use of the name Santa Ana for the unwelcome wind. Recently they were examined anew by Bertram B. Moore, writing in the San Diego Historical Society Quarterly.

First, be it known that the wind gets its dryness from the deserts to the north and east of us. It doesn't necessarily mean there's a surface wind out there, but only that atmospheric conditions have moved some air masses into this area.

Just as norther and sou'wester are more in nautical than land use, so one theory says the Santa Ana wind was named by Spanish mariners. They did name places for the saints whose days coincided with the discovery dates of the places. But that wasn't Spanish nautical practice generally, and there's no particular reason to believe that the first recorded Santa Ana was noted by Spanish mariners off the mouth of the Santa Ana River. (Which was named for St. Anne by the Portola expedition on account of crossing it about July 26, 1769, St. Anne's Day.)

There is a theory that it was named for the famous president of Mexico,



who did in the Alamo heroes, Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. But others have shown that the name was in use by Spanish residents of the Santa Ana Valley before the general was known.

An Indian language specialist, Prof. Harry Hoifer, has said he searched and was unable to find any living or written data on any Indian word of Southern California remotely suggesting Santana as a name for bad or devil wind.

Those younger than 50, other than the native Riversiders who were born calling it norther, tend to think of the obvious source; the city of Santa Ana, which, more than the river or the valley, has taken possession of the name of Santa Ana. But the wind had the name earlier.

How much earlier?

Certainly no earlier than 1769 when the river acquired it from the Portola party.

The most obvious explanation, sometimes rejected simply because the obvious notion is frequently wrong, was set forth in detail in 1943 by Terry E. Stephenson, resident of the valley since 1884. He could find nothing in the way of positive proof, but he set forth what most old timers believed. They thought the name came from Santa Ana Canyon, through which the wind was presumed to be channeled.

That, too, is the conclusion of Moore in the recent San Diego article.

It cites a letter on file at the Serra Museum, San Diego, written by the late Ann Guern, student of Spanish - California history, whose mother, Mrs. Alice Woodbury, lived among the Spanish families in the Santa Ana valley before the birth of the town.

According to this information, the old families, including the Verdugo, Sanchez and Figueroa families, "always spoke of the Santa Anas as deriving their name from the valley, and the canyon where they were strongest."

There is other evidence of the same kind, says Moore, concluding, "It appears that the name was given to these warm winds by early California settlers because of their supposed point of origin, the Santa Ana Canyon."

By Tom Patterson  
Daily Press - April 11, 1958

#### WE ASK QUESTIONS AND RECEIVE ANSWERS

A letter from Mr. Helmuth Bay of Washington D.C., expert on early sawmill construction, informs us among other things that the earliest record he could find on a circular saw indicates that it was made in France at about the time of the Revolution, 1789-1799. He doubts that many were actually used prior to 1850. Here in California we are certain that one such saw blade was transported overland by immigrant train in 1845 and another, driven by horsepower, was at work in 1847.

C. R. Clar



## FOREST DESIGNATED TO PRESERVE OLDEST LIVING THINGS

Methuselah Walk and the surrounding area in the White Mountains, Inyo County, California, which contains the oldest living things on earth - bristlecone pine trees - has been designated the Ancient Bristlecone Pine Forest, the United States Department of Agriculture announced.

Richard E. McArdle, Chief of the Forest Service, on Friday, April 11 signed an order establishing the forest within the Inyo National Forest and providing for its administration as a botanical area.

"The Forest Service wants to preserve and protect these rare pine trees for botanical and historical purposes and for public enjoyment," Dr. McArdle says.

"Their growth rings have recorded the climatic changes of the past, and the forest is a natural laboratory for basic research in longevity, genetics, and other phases of forest biology.

"Many people will be interested in seeing these ancient trees in their wild and attractive environment."

The area designated includes 27,000 acres of the Inyo National Forest along the crest of the White Mountain Range. It lies east of Owens Valley. Within it are 100 bristlecone pine trees over 4000 years old and thousands in the 3000-4000 age bracket.

A grove of the oldest trees will be named Edmund Schulman Memorial Grove in honor of the man who discovered the ancient bristlecones were the oldest living things in the world. The late Mr. Schulman and M. E. Cooley of the University of Arizona were working on a grant from the National Science Foundation when he discovered the age of the grove in 1957. The discovery culminated 20 years of research by Mr. Schulman among old trees. His discovery aroused widespread interest when recently reported by the National Geographic Society.

As a botanical area the Ancient Bristlecone Pine Forest will be managed in as near natural condition as possible to protect and preserve the trees. Public use facilities may be established as needed but will be done without injury to the trees in the area.

Need for protecting the bristlecone pine became evident as soon as Mr. Schulman made his discovery. A souvenir market for bristlecone pine had been established by nearby private landowners who were selling limbs and pieces from their land.

The Forest Service felt public knowledge about the uniqueness of the trees plus an established souvenir market might lead to their destruction unless special protection was provided.

Forest Service and Inyo County officers are working together to acquire some of the private land within the Bristlecone Pine Forest and incorporate it into the botanical area.

USDA PRESS RELEASE - April 13, 1958



SAFETY NOTES!

Reviewing Accident Reports sometimes has its lighter moments. Among the accidents suffered by Division of Forestry personnel in 1957 were the following:

"Hit self in nose with paddle while playing ping - pong."

"Bit by squirrel."

"Split his lunch with dog. Getting ready to leave, started to pet dog. Dog bit him."

Leon Lefebvre

LETTER TO STATE AND TERRITORIAL CONSERVATIONISTS HEADS, ENGINEERING AND WATERSHED PLANNING UNITS FROM D. A. WILLIAMS, ADMINISTRATOR, U. S. SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SUBJECT: WATERSHED PROTECTION - Acceleration of Watershed Programs - March 13, 1958

On March 8 the President announced that he had instructed the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to direct all executive departments and agencies "to accelerate where practicable the construction of projects for which appropriated funds are available." We are advised that Watershed Protection funds now in budget reserve will be made available as needed for this purpose.

The President also transmitted to the Congress on March 12 a supplement to the 1959 Budget "to continue this higher construction rate in 1959." This Budget supplement requests \$18,000,000 instead of \$13,220,000 for our Flood Prevention Item and \$24,000,000 instead of \$14,000,000 for our Watershed Protection Item. The latter request includes \$4,700,000 for planning, the same as the current fiscal year. The remainder of the increase is for accelerating construction on P.L. 566 and pilot projects, including an estimated 108 new P.L. 566 project starts in 1959.

Also, on March 6 the Bureau of the Budget transmitted to the Congress the watershed work plans for Zuber Draw, New Mexico; Cowaselon Creek, New York; Little Deep Fork Creek, Oklahoma; and Mill Creek, Wisconsin.

On March 10 witnesses from the Service testified before the Senate Public Works Committee on S. Cons. Res. 68 with respect to the possibilities of accelerating the watershed programs and thereby creating additional employment. This resolution was passed by the Senate 93-1 on March 12.

The Service is confronted now with a real challenge to do its part to aid in the Government's effort to combat the recession by accelerating work under our watershed programs. I need your best advice and recommendations on how to do this by March 24.

We are prepared to give careful consideration to modification of any Service policies or procedures that will aid you to speed up any phase of the watershed work that will result in getting more project agreements signed and contracts let from now through Fiscal Year 1959.



We ask each State Conservationist to analyze the situation for each watershed on which any planning and/or operations is expected before the end of FY 1959. This includes the eleven authorized watersheds, pilot projects, and P.L. 566 watersheds authorized or expected to be authorized for planning or operations. Please give us by March 24 for each watershed a brief summary of the actions that could be taken which would, in your opinion, lead to more project agreements and construction contracts at an earlier date. Let us know what action you can take in collaboration with the local organizations and what steps we would need to take to enable you to accelerate the program.

For watersheds still in the planning stage, please indicate (1) which ones should have priority for completion of planning and (2) give us your best estimate of a firm date for submission of a final plan (a) under present procedures and (b) if your suggestions for modification of procedures are adopted.

In order to distribute the additional funds that we will have available this fiscal year for Watershed Protection works of improvement, we want you to provide us also by March 24 the following information:

Item	: Budgeted : Additional : Total
	: for 1958 : Needed : for 1958
Pilot Projects (WP-1)	: : :
1.	: : :
2.	: : :
etc.	: : :
Total	: : :
P. L. 566 Watersheds (WP-2-2)	: : :
1.	: : :
2.	: : :
3.	: : :
etc.	: : :
Total	: : :

You should also begin to lay the groundwork for manpower needed in installation of works of improvement under the new Budget. This is your authority to proceed at once with a vigorous recruitment program of engineers, engineering aides and other needed personnel to be paid from WP-1, WP-2-2 and FP funds in FY 1959. Additional WP-1 and WP-2-2 funds can be allotted immediately to cover any employment needs without regard to existing project ceilings. Additional FP funds will not be available until after June 30.

Signed: D. A. Williams

#### FOREST SERVICE TO RECEIVE ROAD AUTHORIZATION

Word has been received today that the California Region of the Forest Service will receive contract authority up to \$900,000 for access roads, according to Chas. A. Connaughton, Regional Forester.

This authority will permit the Forest Service to let contracts and start construction as soon as weather and road conditions in the mountains permit.



Two projects for which plans and specifications are virtually complete have been selected and will be put in motion just as soon as possible, Connaughton said. These are the Siskiyou Fork access road in Del Norte County 25 miles east of Crescent City and the Callahan-Cecilville road in Siskiyou County.

These roads are on the Forest Service timber access road program and will make large tracts of timber available for sale to the local lumber industries. At a future date stumpage will be sold and logged under the Forest Service sustained yield program and will help bring the timber areas closer to their full sustained cut, the Regional Forester pointed out.

Road projects and available timber for lumbering operations do much toward sustaining employment in these mountain areas. A period of advertising is required in letting contracts such as these in order to give all qualified contractors an opportunity to bid on the work, but the program will be speeded up just as much as possible, said Connaughton.

Contracts for the Siskiyou Fork road will be handled directly by the Forest Service while the Callahan road will be handled through the Bureau of Public Roads as have earlier contracts on this project.

USFS PRESS RELEASE - April 18, 1958

#### 1957 FIRES KILLED 11,300

Boston, April 17 (AP) -- fire took the lives of approximately 11,300 Americans in 1957, despite continuing campaigns for greater safety. Of these, some 6400 were killed by fires in their homes.

This figure, reported by the National Fire Protection Association, is described as an average death toll in recent years. The association says this means slow progress in the effort for greater fire safety; the only improvement being the fact that the yearly average toll has not been increasing with the growth of population.

Such a gain, a spokesman says, is too slight to be satisfactory, or even encouraging, and reports reaching the association's fire record department thus far in 1958 carry no indication that this year will be any better than 1957.

Some 26 per cent of all persons killed were children under the age of 10, and 20 per cent of those killed were over 70. In home fires, statistics indicate 65 per cent of all deaths are among children up to 14 years and persons of 65 or older.

What are the principal causes of dwelling fires? The statistics show: Smoking and matches--and children playing with matches--about 21 per cent; defective and over-heated cooking and heating equipment; including oil stoves and space heaters, 14 per cent; defective and over-heated electrical wiring and appliances, 13 per cent; rubbish ignited in various ways, 8 per cent.

The top causes of fire deaths in homes, however, take a different sequence, according to the association's engineers. They list defective and over-heated equipment, with the oil stove as the worst offender, as the cause of 30 per cent of all fire deaths in homes.



Then, in order, other principal causes are smoking and matches, 11 per cent; misuse of flammable liquids--from paint to gasoline and cleaning agents--7 per cent; electricity--defective wiring and appliances--4 per cent, and house-keeping, accumulated rubbish, etc., 3 per cent.

San Francisco Chronicle - April 18, 1958

#### CHANCE FOR SURVIVAL

Address by Mortimer B. Doyle, Executive Vice President National Lumber Manufacturers Association before the Baltimore Lumber Exchange, Baltimore, Maryland, April 22, 1958.

I come before you gentlemen tonight with great hopes and great expectations.

For the first time in more than a quarter of a century, the lumber industry is moving positively toward a unified promotion effort.

As part of this movement--as the spearhead, actually--the sixteen federated associations of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association will, if present indications continue favorable, soon launch a national wood merchandising program, to which lumber manufacturers will contribute about one and a-quarter million dollars annually.

We're learning, as all progressive industries have learned, that it's not enough to make a product, even a good product. Once made, that product also must be sold.

And selling doesn't mean just order-taking. It doesn't mean that just because you think your product's good, everyone else will feel the same.

Selling means that you must transfer your convictions to the buyer. Selling means that you must make a person want your product.

That, gentlemen, is precisely what the lumber industry must do: create an overwhelming desire for its product.

We have it in our power to create a great new demand for our material--a demand that need be limited only by the limits of our courage, vision, and determination.

This \$1,250,000 national wood merchandising program is designed to point us in a positive direction.

At the same time, no one in our industry regards this program as the total answer to all our merchandising problems.

Probably this program should be compared with the first leg of a long journey. That journey can carry us wherever we want to go.

I like to think that we're going all the way--that we'll let nothing slow our progress until we've gained the recognition, the sales volume and the profit margin which our industry can rightfully expect.

Those of you who've followed the progress of our program, as reported in the trade press and elsewhere, know that it wasn't put together overnight. It took many months of careful and deliberate planning dating back to 1955.



The lumber industry has never been rushed into anything. In this case, we explored the facts so thoroughly--insisted upon so much consultation--some lumbermen began to think as H.G. Wells when he once wrote:

"In England, we have come to rely on a comfortable time-lag of 50 years or a century intervening between the perception that something ought to be done and a serious attempt to do it."

Fortunately, our people realized they would have to move a little faster.

The big move came at our annual meeting last November when our Board of Directors appropriated \$25,000 so the outline of a merchandising program could be presented to our members early this year.

This outline was developed by one of the best advertising agencies in the business--your own Baltimore firm of VanSant-Dugdale and Company--within the guidelines drawn by several committees of our association.

For the past two months we've been presenting this outline to the directors and committees of our regional associations.

Everyone who's seen the presentation is enthusiastic and so far we have full backing from the directors of regional associations responsible for 92.5 per cent of our dues volume.

As things now stand, we expect to get the program underway sometime this year.

The areas to be covered have been staked out by a special Wood Promotion Planning Committee, subject to final review by a 35-man Wood Promotion Committee representing our federated associations.

These plans call for "umbrella" advertising to be the biggest item in the program. This will in no way duplicate the efforts of our regional associations

Rather, our job will be the all-embracing one of pre-selling the customer on wood, as opposed to competitive materials, so that our regional associations and individual companies can move in and promote their special brands or species.

Part of this "umbrella" advertising will be placed in the trade journals read by builders, architects, engineers and school officials.

The balance will appear in top opinion-molding publications--magazines through which we'll command the attention of the professional who uses wood and at the same time reach in bonus coverage, millions of the general public.

The term merchandising, of course, implies much more than advertising. Our program, too, will cover much more than that one important area.

A greatly-expanded field staff will be developed for our work on building codes and fire insurance rates.

We'll enlarge our present public relations activities to include additional booklets and brochures, more farm market publicity and a sound-color motion picture of the finest quality.



Finally, so the lumber industry continues to attract the new blood necessary for its growth and progress, we'll set up a special program to encourage high school and college students to follow careers in the technical sciences related to our product.

That, gentlemen, is a brief report on how our program looks to date.

Perhaps some of you have asked yourselves the question: What can I, as a retailer, or a wholesaler, or a remanufacturer, do to help this effort?

Gentlemen, you can do a lot.

The lumber industry can sell its products only as a team--a team composed of everyone who has a stake in lumber's future.

This means the timber grower, lumber manufacturer, wholesaler, commission salesman, retailer, converter and jobber of lumber, plywood, millwork and all other wood products.

No one part of this team is more important than another. In fact, each is dependent on, and must support, the other.

Lumber manufacturers have taken the initiative in developing plans for a national wood merchandising program. But this project will succeed only to the extent that you and other segments of the industry expand your own promotional activities.

Actually, the lumber industry is in much the same position as a foot soldier during battle.

Our industry must show the same kind of courage and co-operation demanded of the infantryman under fire. As described by Robert Mulgan in his book, "Report on Experience."

"Bravery is for most of us an acquired virtue. The organization of courage comes from being part of a body of men who rely on each other and move together.

"You need to know when you go forward that others on your left and right are playing their part in a well-ordered plan. Their reliance on you, of which you are always conscious, gives you courage and strength and decision."

Gentlemen, I suggest that lumber manufacturers have shown the kind of courage, strength and decision needed in this period of crisis in our industry.

Now, they look to you to bolster their offensive, to forge your own weapons to step up lumber's fire power in the battle against competitive materials.

At our annual meeting last November, representatives of all distribution channels of the lumber industry--wholesalers, retailers and commission men--indicated they were anxious to move forward with lumber manufacturers on a united front.

Some of these representatives even offered contributions of money or manpower or both.



Gentlemen, we welcome this display of confidence in what we're trying to do to help the lumber industry regain its standing in the market place.

Once our program is underway, we plan to sit down with the spokesmen for other branches of the industry to exchange ideas and thinking on exactly how our energies, enthusiasm, and resources can be used--collectively--to reverse the gains made in lumber markets by producers of competitive materials.

I'm confident the day is not far off when all segments of our industry will be united in a total, all-out merchandising-selling campaign against lumber's common competitive enemies.

The very nature of our industry makes this a logical extension of the manufacturers' merchandising efforts.

To recover markets lost to our competitors--to gain new markets--there must be co-ordination and cohesion of our merchandising actions on a nation-wide, industry-wide scale.

Quickly--because it's a painful task--let's review what's happened to lumber manufacturers in recent months.

The average value of all lumber species at the mill has declined more than \$10 a thousand--from a peak of \$94.82 in April, 1956, to \$84.51 in December, 1957.

Comparing the year 1955 with 1957, shipments are off 14 per cent in physical volume and more than 17 per cent in dollar value.

As shipments have declined, our average profit rate has slipped--from 5.4 per cent of sales in 1955 to 2.3 per cent in 1957.

Again comparing 1955 with 1957, mill profits after taxes have declined a staggering 65 per cent.

Boiled down to one statistic, these figures mean that between 1955 and 1957 lumber suffered a market loss of nearly \$609 million.

You gentlemen, I'm sure, have felt part of that loss in your own operations.

No one has to be an expert in charts or figures to discover why our prices have declined, why our shipments are down, why our profits have been slashed.

The reason was summed up very well--though a bit caustically, perhaps--in a recent speech by one of the nation's leading housing economists.

Nathaniel Rogg, chief economist for the National Association of Home Builders, said the lumber industry is losing its share of the housing market to competitive materials because--in his words:

"You have been operating like an industry with your future behind you. You have sat on your laurels so long they have withered. Your competitors are creating a climate of acceptance for their products and you are a perfect target



for them."

There is no minimizing what our competitors are doing in the field of advertising and promotion. Aluminum, plastics, steel, masonry materials, and gypsum products are being backed up by millions of dollars in promotional activities.

And these efforts have been paying off.

Traditionally, home building has been lumber's largest single market. In 1950, one billion, 134 million square feet of space was involved in single-family home construction. By 1956, the number of square feet in single-family homes amounted to one billion, 217 million square feet--up seven per cent.

Lumber used in home construction should have gone up roughly in the same proportion.

Instead, our share of the market fell appreciably.

The proportion of homes in which wood was used for framing dropped from 89 per cent to 83 per cent.

Wood used for sheathing plunged from 55 per cent to 38 per cent.

Wood siding slumped from 38 per cent to 31 per cent.

What hope remains if this--our largest single market--continues to be gobbled up by our competitors?

What chance is there for us to survive if, for example, the amount of aluminum in each new house is hiked from 40 pounds to 1,000 pounds, as predicted by the Aluminum Company of America?

Gentlemen, it's time our industry started to fight back in a co-ordinated industry-wide effort. We must gird ourselves for a death-grip struggle with metals, plastics, and other man-made compositions.

The prize is residential, commercial, industrial and school construction in great volume.

Ours is a growing nation.

In the offing is a tremendous increase in demand for homes, beginning in the 1960's.

Our highway program will open up vast areas of land to new development.

Our population curve continues upward, pointing to the need for new and larger schools.

Our competitors are wide awake to these great opportunities. We must be no less alert.

Tomorrow will be a wonderful day for those industries prepared to meet it--with an open mind--on its own terms.



An interesting thing about the promotions of our competitors is that so often these efforts seek to gain acceptance for a product against heavy odds.

I refer to the fact that many of these products are brand new. It hasn't frightened our competitors a bit that only one of every 50 new products stays on the market for two years or more--that only one in five is a financial success.

In spite of the risks involved, new products and new product promotions are on the way in increasing numbers.

A recent issue of Newsweek magazine contained the forecast that by 1960, some 10 per cent of manufacturers' sales will be accounted for by products not in existence today.

One expert goes so far as to predict that within the next 10 years, 50 per cent of today's household and industrial products will be replaced by newer items.

Let's hope we never live to see the day when wood will be among the casualties.

The important thing about this flooding of the market by new products and new materials is the attempt to cash in on the constant change in consumer preferences and buying habits.

This recurring revolution in consumer buying practices should be our cue to overhaul our thinking and update our way of doing business.

Today is truly the age of speed and convenience.

Within our time, it's been predicted, rocket-powered airliners will be flying passengers across the country in a breath-taking 30 minutes.

Today's satellite and guided missile developments are described as the forerunner of a not-too-distant era when Americans will race abroad just for a weekend change of scenery.

As these things come to pass, the whole tempo of living in this country will be changed. Our people will demand better goods and faster services all along the line.

The lumber industry must start preparing now if it intends to meet the challenge of tomorrow. It must gear its thinking and its operations to an expansionist, upsurging movement of unprecedented scope.

How can this be done?

Gentlemen, I wish I had the answer all worked out in a convenient formula. Unfortunately, it is not that simple.

To develop guidelines for our future operations, we must study past performances. We must go back and analyze the steps and measures other industries and other businesses have taken to become the leaders in their market areas.



At the same time, we must leave room for new thinking--for a twentieth century approach--so that successful programs of the past can be adapted to our changing times.

These are some of the factors to consider:

In the past century, there have been 25 business busts, followed by 24 business booms. It is inevitable that our current recession, the 25th, will be followed by the 25th boom.

Sound and successful business planning must be directed toward prospering under today's conditions while preparing to prosper even more when the economy recovers.

There is, in any period of business slackening, a strong temptation to prepare two sets of plans--one set for current recessive conditions and one set for the next boom. This is often needless, wasteful and dangerous.

If, for example, we concentrate on price cutting during a recession, we will only be encouraging resistance to price increases when times change. Our customers will come to think of lumber and wood products as a cut-rate material--one that they can always bargain over, regardless of the business climate.

In good times and bad, the development of new products and new services can do much to improve the fortunes of an industry. This doesn't mean any new product, or any new service, but ones that are right for the times.

In our own industry, there have been encouraging developments of late on wood particle board, glued laminated 2-by-4's, improved finishes and treatments, and greater utilization of wood residues.

You gentlemen know some of the progress that's been made. You also know there's a lot more we can do.

Just as important as developing new products and new services is the finding of new uses for existing products. In many cases, this will tie in with another tenet of successful merchandising--adding more convenience to your product.

If you doubt for a single minute that this is the age of speed and convenience, look at the sales boom in pre-cooked, frozen foods, and instant beverages.

These frozen foods usually cost more than the same items canned or fresh. But the housewife is more than willing to pay extra for their work-saving, time-saving features at mealtime.

Speed and convenience are by no means limited to the housewife.

Builders are turning increasingly to prefabricated building components--to exterior wall sections, interior partitions and trussed rafters, in particular.

Today, more than 1200 retail lumber yards are marketing wood-framed LuReCo wall panels and other prefab house parts. And the number is increasing.



Last year, despite a seven per cent drop in total housing starts, the number of homes built with LuReCo sections ran about 20 per cent above the volume for 1956.

We mustn't stop with what's been done to date on prefab house components. Edge-gluing of narrow boards and end-gluing of short lengths are areas we've barely touched.

This can be our answer to the big lead built up by our competitors in panel products. The uses are obvious--paneling, siding, subflooring, wall, and roof sheathing.

In many instances, we may be able to command a higher price for a material on which we now accept a relatively low return.

The biggest danger in our present situation was touched upon by Francis Bacon when he warned that "men of age object too much, consult too long, adventure too little and repent too soon."

Gentlemen, we can't afford to indulge in the luxury of delay.

Neither can we expect the other fellow to fight our battles without our support.

During my heavy travel schedule of the past year I've talked with hundreds of lumbermen representing all distributive channels of our industry.

Invariably, you gentlemen have posed the question: "What are the manufacturers doing to promote and merchandise lumber and wood products?"

I'd like to answer that right now--publicly.

Our best estimates indicate that the producers of lumber and wood products are spending upwards of \$5 million a year, individually and through their regional associations, to help you sell more wood.

Most of this is being channeled into the advertising and promotion programs of our regional associations--programs that are A-Number One, top-notch, prize winning efforts worthy of the best support of every manufacturer, wholesaler, commission man and retailer in our industry.

And we haven't stopped there. In heeding your cry for more help, manufacturers are adding an umbrella-type national wood promotion program that will cost another one and a-quarter million dollars a year.

Now, gentlemen, the producers could conceivably ask you: "What are the wholesalers, the commission salesmen and the retailers doing to help themselves?"

At no point tonight have I intended to tell you gentlemen how the lumber industry should be run. No one man is qualified for this, much less a newcomer to the business, like myself.

I have sought only to identify some of the problems of our industry and to suggest some possible solutions.



We believe our national wood merchandising program will be helpful--both to you and to ourselves.

At the same time, we realize this--like any program--has its limitations. It can sell wood only if supported by the proper measures elsewhere in our industry.

Our hope is that this program will touch off an entirely new approach to merchandising at all levels of the industry.

This new approach must take into account the things we've talked about tonight.

This new approach must make wood easier, more appealing and more convenient to buy.

Each of us must examine his own operation to see how he can further this objective.

Each of us must discover for himself where he has failed in the past, where he can succeed in the future.

Each of us must resolve to dedicate himself wholly and completely to whatever he undertakes.

In this way--and only in this way--will we fulfill the promise of the future and gain the dignity envisioned by the English poet Ruskin in these lines:

"Every human action gains in honor, in grace, in all true magnificence, by its regard to things that are to come...

"Therefore, when we build, let us think that we build forever. Let it not be for present delight, nor for present use alone; let it be such work as our descendants will thank us for, and let us think, as we lay stone on stone, that a time is to come when those stones will be held sacred because our hands have touched them, and that men will say as they look upon the labor and wrought substance of them 'See! this our fathers did for us!'"

Gentlemen, the day is short; the work is great.

Our job does not lie dimly in the distance but clearly at hand.

I propose we shoulder it together--now.

#### LIBRARIAN'S CHOICE

This issue inaugurates a new policy for bringing library acquisitions to the attention of Division personnel. Instead of the occasional list of accessions, we will present a page or so of choice items in each issue of the News Letter. Employees are reminded that no such listing can be all-inclusive, since many, many items, books, pamphlets, and magazines, are acquired and processed monthly. Our list is, rather, one of suggestions. Whoever wishes to see publications not noted here, whether on the same or other subjects, is invited to inquire about them from the Librarian, Mrs. Oathout. To request information or borrow material, phone State extension 5504 or write Evelyn Oathout, Librarian, Department of Fish and Game and Department of Natural Resources, State Office Building #1, Sacramento 14.



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#### HOW TO DRIVE YOUR SECRETARY CRAZY (Seven easy lessons--guaranteed to work)

1. Be a Miser - Don't dictate everything at once--dole it out a little at a time, say every hour or so. Keep her on the run. If she complains, tell her you're probably helping her avoid stenographer's spread. Every so often, give her a little dictation at around five to five, just to show who's boss.
2. No, No, No! -- No premeditation before you call her for dictation. Let her sweat it out while you hunt for the letter you need, decide what to say, etc. Make a few long-winded phone calls while she's sitting there, and if you feel the urge to chew the fat with the guy at the next desk between letters, go right ahead.
3. Practice the art of Mumbo-Jumbo -- That is to say, never make yourself understood when you can avoid it. Swallowing every other word helps, as does chewing on a pencil, holding your hand over your mouth, talking to your belt buckle. This usually has them talking to themselves in a short time.
4. Use your imagination -- Just because you've already said something one way doesn't mean you can't change it. Make full use of inserts, crossouts, deletions. When her notes look as if they've been through the wars, ask her to read them back just for laughs.
5. Be Yourself -- If you feel grouchy, why hide it? Give her a large piece of your mind regularly, just on general principles. A good way to get rid of pent-up



emotions is to revise all those nice finished letters on your desk. Ink in, all the corrections you like, its' good for your blood pressure. What it does to her's we won't say, but then who cares?

6. Be Mysterious -- Never spell out unusual names; every once in a while throw in a foreign phrase or two without blinking an eyelash; when she asks questions, beat around the bush and make it quite clear that you don't encourage that sort of nonsense. When you're in the mood to play a real funny joke, dictate a long report and don't tell her you want an extra carbon until it's all typed.

7. Be Hard-hearted -- Even though for you it may be almost impossible. Never compliment her work. Be sure to mention each and every mistake she makes, both to her and to anyone else you can get to listen. Discourage such time-wasting activities as asking her how she feels, listening to her problems (after all, you've got your own), etc. This may be easier for you if you develop a perpetual sneer on your face.

The above summary originally appeared in The Inside Line published by the National Tuberculosis Association and was printed by us from The Sacramentan, April, 1958.

#### CALL US GRANDPA AND GRANDMA

Ranger (Grandpa) Art Moberg and his wife can now wear the coveted badge that indicate they are now very proud grandparents. Their daughter, Beverly, and her husband, William Buckler, are the proud parents of Bret Arthur who was born April 15, 1958, at 6:05 P.M. He weighed seven pounds and two ounces. We were never really worried about Beverly and Bill. It was Art and Florence who had us worried.

We are sorry to hear that after surviving the ordeal prior to the event, Mrs. Moberg fell and injured her back while assisting her daughter at 26840 Underwood Avenue in Hayward. We all wish her a speedy recovery. We need more Mobergs -- they are really fine people.

#### CALIFORNIA FIRE PREVENTION COMMITTEE MET

The first of the two spring meetings of the California Fire Prevention Committee in San Francisco on April 29 was well attended by members representing a wide cross section of business and other co-operating organizations.

A highlight of the meeting was the presentation of one of the Committee's awards for outstanding public service in the field of forest fire prevention to the California State Automobile Association. The award was accepted for the Auto Club by Mr. C. F. Bulotti Jr., Director, by Joseph W. Fontana, Vice President of Foster & Kleiser Company, a 1957 winner. Mr. Fontana's presentation voiced the sentiment of the Committee's membership in saying:

"A great source of satisfaction accrues today to both management and employees when recognition is accorded for their firm's public service activities. I know of no finer tribute which can be paid to a business or association than to receive the annual award of the California Fire Prevention Committee. The award is non-competitive -- it has no material value -- it is not contested for in the open market. It comes only to those who have worked long and unselfishly to preserve our natural resources.



"It is a pleasure for me to announce now that the annual award of the California Fire Prevention Committee will be given to the California State Automobile Association.

"I would also like to relate briefly for you some of the Auto Club's activities in the fire prevention campaign.

"Since the organization of the California Fire Prevention Committee in 1947, the California State Automobile Association has co-ordinated its many and varied forest fire prevention activities with the Committee's annual programs. The Automobile Association was enlisted in the fight against the waste caused by forest fires since the days when the motor car and improved highways brought an increase of tourists, campers, fishermen, and hunters to the State's outdoor areas. Year by year, the Automobile Association has intensified its efforts and added to its activities as the California Fire Prevention Committee provided more material to educate the public in forest fire prevention.

"Through its 48 district offices throughout northern and central California, the Automobile Association last year carried the message of forest fire prevention to its more than 435,000 members, as well as large segments of the general motoring public. Counter displays, posters, leaflets, and other material were widely distributed through these offices. Camping publications, touring books and other material distributed through the motorists' organization carry specific messages on the care and handling of campfires and on the need of careful smoking habits. The Association has laid particular stress on the use of the automobile ashtrays and the avoidance of tossing burning matches or tobacco out of moving vehicles.

"The Association's News Bureau has released a maximum volume of news releases to press, radio, and television to educate the public in outdoor fire hazards.

"The Association's magazine, Motorland, has followed a consistent policy over the years of carrying editorial and pictorial messages on keeping California green. Through representatives of its Motorland-News Bureau, the Association has carried the message of forest fire prevention to organizations of editors, resulting in many industrial and commercial magazines and house organs enlisting in the cause of forest fire prevention.

"Through its Public Relations Department, the Association answers many calls for speakers before service clubs, school groups, and other organizations, and through the fire danger season, these speakers always include a message on forest fire prevention. Representatives of the Association participate in all group meetings called to work on the forest fire prevention program. Members of the Association Board of Directors, who serve without compensation, have been generous in the time they have devoted serving on committees or otherwise aiding the forest fire prevention campaign.

#### AMATEUR ROCKET EXPERIMENTS

Recently throughout Los Angeles County, there have been several junior and senior high school students injured while experimenting with rockets. The unauthorized and illegal experimenting with rocket propellants is forbidden by State law. The Health and Safety Code in Section 12,000 defines an explosive as a substance to be exploded or ignited to produce a force for propelling missiles or rendering other substances. The possession and use of any explosive



chemicals without a permit is strictly forbidden. Every person who violates any provision of the Health and Safety Code is guilty either of a misdemeanor or felony and both are punishable by fine or confinement. Any illegal explosive in a public building or transported on a public highway is a felony.

In addition to these sections, fireworks is defined in Section 12,503. Dangerous fireworks include pyrotechnics or fireworks containing phosphorus, sulphacyanide, mercury, magnesium, potassium picrate, gallic acid, chlorate of potash and sulphur or chlorate of potash and sugar.

To briefly summarize the law concerning explosives and fireworks, it is illegal to possess, transport, or use any of these dangerous chemicals unless a permit is obtained from the State Fire Marshal of California or the local Fire Department. It is unlawful to sell, give away, or deliver any dangerous chemical or fireworks material without a permit. This includes materials which when mixed together could be used as rocket propellants. These laws are not intended to preclude experiments by students as a part of their regular classwork under the supervision of a chemistry or physics teacher as a part of a regular high school training course; however, if these experiments consist of attempts to shoot missiles, a permit must be obtained from your local Fire Department.

If the applicants qualify, they may receive a permit to conduct experiments outside of a laboratory in a permissible area where misfirings would not be a hazard to persons, buildings or be likely to cause fires in our valuable watershed areas. Anyone, either juvenile or adult, who violates any of the laws concerning explosives or fireworks will be subject to prosecution and may, in addition, be liable for any civil damages that result from an unauthorized experiment.

This information is not intended to lessen the active, wholesome interest of every student in scientific experiments. Rather, it is intended to funnel this commendable curiosity into supervised, safe experimenting with missiles and fuels.

Los Angeles County Fire Department  
Fire Prevention Bureau - March 18, 1958

#### SISKIYOU COUNTY

On Tuesday, March 11, 1958, a training meeting was held at Yreka headquarters covering inter-agency operations and relationships. The agencies concerned were the Southwest Oregon Fire District, Klamath Forest Protective Association, Klamath National Forest, and the California Division of Forestry.

Mr. Curtis Mesheim of the Southwest Oregon Fire District explained their organizational functioning, beginning with the State Capitol in Salem right on down the line to the on-the-ground fire control personnel.

Mr. Hal H. Ogle, Warden of the Klamath Forest Protective Association, and George Wardell, Assistant Warden, explained the functions of this privately financed organization. The comparison of the two out-of-state organizations with the Division of Forestry was in some places parallel, but in many others was far afield.

A great deal of interest was registered by the questions asked of these men by both California Division of Forestry and Klamath National Forest



personnel. At the conclusion of the meeting, tentative arrangements were made for California Division of Forestry personnel to meet with both Southwest Oregon Fire District and the Klamath Forest Protective Association personnel in their areas sometime prior to the coming fire season.

The Oregon State Board of Forestry (Southwest Oregon District) sent four men to the meeting; Klamath Forest Protective Association, three men; Klamath National Forest, seven men; California Division of Forestry, 20 men; a total of 34 people. The meetings were being held to acquaint each agency with the operational procedures of the other in order to create a basis for understanding in the event two or more of the agencies concerned are working on a mutual fire on or near the California-Oregon State lines.

#### SHASTA COUNTY

There has for some time been raging in Northern California a controversy of whether to use the name Shastana or Shasta Ana for the hot, dry devil winds that originate in the land of the Lemurians on the slopes of Mt. Shasta and come screaming southward over the parched plains of Shasta, Butte, and Tehama Counties every summer. These winds have plagued rangers in these units for years but they have been too modest to cry for help when they need it most and it is to their credit that they take these conditions in their stride.

The name Shastana is said to have come from the Indian "Shasti", meaning Great Spirit of the Wintun Tribe, the same legendary figure for whom Mt. Shasta was named. The name "Shasta Ana" comes from a woman of ill repute said to be the darling of all miners in the Mt. Shasta area in the late sixties.

It is the feeling of many that a task force called the Shastana, or Shasta Ana if you prefer, could be recruited from Southern California Ranger Units and be stationed in Northern California during the summer time when these winds strike with their full fury. This would dovetail very nicely with the present Santana or Santa Ana Task Force if you prefer, which reports to Southern California Ranger Units every winter.

Your recommendations are invited.

Raymond R. Higgins  
Fire Prevention Officer

#### BUTTE COUNTY

Following is a list of vehicle specific causes which might be interesting in the instruction book of FC-18 when it is revised:

- Overheated exhaust pipe
- Collision with another automobile
- Explosion of muffler
- Defective boiler casing
- Loose flush cock
- Cigarette smoking in garage
- Fire from adjoining automobile
- Defective circuit wire
- Explosion of acetylene gas generator
- Explosion while filling tank



Ignited through upset  
 Defective Magneto  
 Runaway horse collided with car  
 Washing with distillate  
 Gasoline ignited while cleaning engine  
 Friction of brake  
 Defective prestolite tank  
 Collision with street car  
 Defective commutator  
 Overheated steam generator  
 Explosion of gasoline in pit  
 Flooded burner in steamer  
 Spark from nearby burning building  
 Ignition of bucket of gasoline  
 Defective boiler  
 Explosion of batteries while being charged  
 Open stove in garage igniting gasoline vapor  
 Leaving controller in first speed with brakes set-electric  
 Explosion of prestolite tank  
 Back fire into carburetor  
 Defective tail lamp  
 Burning of public garage  
 Back fire through muffler  
 Burning of private garage  
 Leak in gasoline pipe  
 Striking match in garage while gasoline tank was open  
 Combustion of oily waste  
 Fire ensuing from collision  
 Burned on street-driver used lamp to look for gasoline leak  
 Passerby throwing match near car while standing on street  
 Burner melting  
 Defective pilot light  
 Sparker struck while cleaning car  
 Gasoline ran into generator too fast  
 Ran off road breaking gasoline connections  
 Oil pumped through air valves caught fire from pipe  
 Cleaning magneto by forcing gasoline  
 Overflow of gasoline  
 Struck by lightning  
 Cleaning spark plug with gasoline and testing before gasoline  
     evaporated  
 Explosion in crank case  
 Ignition of gasoline vapor under hood  
 Electric light placed on seat  
 Presto-light tubing became detached  
 Match dropped in apron  
 Turning lamp too high  
 Lighted cigarette thrown in tonneau

This information was taken from the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company  
 road map book, copyright 1913.

C. P. Campbell  
 State Forest Ranger



## STATE FOREST RANGER "MAC" DIXON RETIRES

On Saturday night, March 29th, despite the pouring rain, more than 260 people gathered at the El Dorado County Fairgrounds to honor Malcolm S. "Mac" Dixon upon his retirement from State service.

"Mac" started with the Division in 1935 as an Assistant Ranger in El Dorado County and held that position until 1938 when he was appointed State Forest Ranger. As a State Forest Ranger "Mac" worked in Shasta, Calaveras, Amador and finally back to El Dorado County where he has been since 1943. He now plans to become a cattleman on his ranch near Rescue, El Dorado County, where he has recently completed a new home.

Principal speakers during the banquet were Francis H. Raymond, State Forester, and Fred M. Dunow, Deputy State Forester. Several interesting "episodes of "Mac's" life were told by local friends.

"Mac" was presented with a wrist watch, a portable barbeque pit, and a new sign for his ranch. Mrs. Dixon was presented with a piece of luggage. The personnel from El Dorado County presented "Mac" with a gold plated retirement badge.

Entertainment during the banquet was furnished by the Woodsman Quartet. After a delicious ham dinner, dancing to the music of the Walt Flanders Orchestra was enjoyed by all.

Frank E. Quadro  
Associate State Forest Ranger

## KINGS COUNTY

It was 'old home week' here recently. Jack Easley and Richard Gilbert, formerly of headquarters and now State, came by to say hello. Easley, stationed at Yreka, brought greetings to his former boss, Ranger C. E. Lindley, from Ranger Roy Bengard, his new boss. Also personal messages from Yreka to Assistant Ranger Eugene Martin (Pleasant Valley) from many of his old pals. Gilbert, assigned to Redding, is now taking the Sutter Hill training program.

F.T.D. and Mrs. Harold Red (Burris Park) are still receiving congratulations. Their #5 child, a son, was named after Uriel R. Cross of Hall's Corner.

Mrs. Curt Lindley is beginning to feel pretty chipper again. When she starts baking her famous chocolate cake, we'll know she is on the completely well list.

Stratford and Guernsey Volunteer Firemen have had their annual dances. From all reports they were successful socially and financially.

Our pop is still attending sessions at Coarsegold. We're expecting him to bring back some new ideas.

The boys are putting the finishing touches on the majority of winter work plans. They are well aware fire season will soon be here and it will be a busy time for all.



Every once in so often, we find there are thoughtful and kind persons. Periodically, someone whose possessions have been involved in a fire, has sent a letter to the editor of our daily newspaper or a note to the office saying a job well done. How nice it is to take a few moments to say "thank you."

It's here again! Spring Fever.

It does two things to our boys -- speeds them up to a mad pace to get things completed before the Summer heat, and sets off a spark for a Day Dream.

Assistant Ranger N. O. Stephens is drinking in the sunshine at Shoshone. He is recuperating from pneumonia which put him on the sick list the end of last month.

It will be wedding bells in June for Joe Reves, Stratford F.T.D. Our bachelors are fast becoming twosomes.

Following the Coarsegold sessions, preliminary budgets have had Ranger Curt busy for a bit. We're all hoping the Board of Supervisors will put their stamp of approval on our needs for the coming year.

Looks like work will soon start at the Lemoore Naval Base. We expect real activity by Fall and from then on out this area is on the boom list. This leaves very little question as to the growth of our unit.

Questions pertaining to the recent rains really doubled our incoming phone calls. Daily interest was liking to the mutuels at the Kentucky Derby.

I'm brushing up on my Spanish, fishing poles are being whipped about, and maps being studied. Hope to hear from you next month.

Florence P. Appell  
Clerk - Dispatcher

P.S. Mrs. Lindley made the chocolate cake.

#### FRESNO, FRESNO COUNTY

Fire prevention in our rural areas of Fresno County starts in kindergarten and the program has been so successful that each child contacted has eliminated around his or her home an average of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fire hazards and/or potential fire causes. The Junior Fire Department Program has been developed co-operatively by Mid Valley Fire District, Fresno County Schools' Superintendent's office, Fresno Insurance Association, and the California Division of Forestry.

The program is designed so that we may do a better job of protecting the citizens of our communities against the loss of life and property and to assist the school system in fulfilling their fire prevention teaching responsibilities. An easily understood outline of the program might best be made by enumerating, in sequence, the materials: Kit #1 - Kindergarten and 1st grade, consists of a scrap book and a Sparky Lapel Badge. Kit #2 - for the 2nd and 3rd grade, which consists of a Sparky Lapel Badge, a coloring book, and a Junior Fire Department Membership Card. Kit #3 - for the 4th through the 8th grades, consists of Membership Card, Junior Inspector's Manual, a certificate or diploma, and Junior Fire Department official fire prevention examination.



A fireman or ranger will bring the materials at any designated time to the classroom requesting such materials. At this time, a review of the material will be presented to the class, as well as a demonstration relative to home fire prevention. The teacher then may develop the program by fire prevention instruction in the classroom as he or she wishes. The program further is designed so that a parent or parents participate with the child in a home inspection and correction program. Further, our Junior Fire Department Program is developed on an activity basis. For example; Kit #1, or the Scrap Book, consists of the coloring and pasting of pictures; Kit #2, is the coloring at child level of pre-developed pictures; Kit #3, allows for student picture drawing or coloring, if desired, and the adding of a slogan. As soon as all booklets have been completed, the fireman or ranger will return to the classroom and assist in the presentation of the Sparky Lapel Tabs, the identification card or the certificate, whichever may apply at the time of the visit. To date, we have distributed to 27 schools, 8,000 sets of the Junior Fire Department material and have effected a total of 20,870 fire corrections. Of the corrections having been made to date, generally, they fall into the following general categories: 1) fire-place safety, 2) electrical installations, 3) fuel storage and special hazard accumulations, 4) trash burning, 5) children and matches, 6) heating and cooking appliances, 7) smoking habits, 8) condition of yard. Included with the colorings and drawings are home inspection questions referring to home safety. Individual factors most frequently corrected to date on the basis of 100 kits distributed: A. Matches kept out of reach of children; B. Is there any junk, rubbish, or trash that should be removed?; C. Does incinerator have  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch or smaller mesh screen spark arrestor in good repair?; D. Are first aid fire fighting appliances available?; E. Are pennies or metal pieces used on back of burned out fuses?; F. Are proper size fuses used in light circuits?; G. Do you have a garden hose connected and ready when burning?; H. Is a window always open during time an open flame heater is used?; I. Do stove pipes pass through combustible partitions, walls, and ceilings?

All other factors pertaining to Junior Fire Department inspections are fairly evenly distributed as to correction frequency.

We believe that the program will assist all concerned with the reduction of loss of life and property by fire. The program, to date, has been well received and copies of the kits are available upon request.

Fresno Ranger Unit  
Employees assigned to the Mid Valley Fire  
District Program

Fire training in Fresno County has reached new heights of realism much to the credit of a fine administrative staff and excellent instructors.

During a recent five-day session on structural fire strategy, an abandoned house was obtained, with legal permit to burn, from the owner. Three days were spent, alternating mornings and afternoons with classroom work on theoretical tactics of attack, discussion of materials of special hazard and scrounging junk furniture and class A combustibles, to make a perfectly delightful little nightmare of our problem structure.

Actual fire problems were conducted on the fourth day with all members of the class taking active participation. By working as assigned teams on size up, strategy, initial attack, and pseudo-arsonists, it was possible to complete



problems before the adequacy of the structure dictated that its worth had been expended.

The use of two hi-pressure reel lines were the mainstay of the initial attack crews and ventilation problems gave practice in the use of pick head axe, pike pole, ladders, and smoke masks.

A critique on the morning of the fifth day with discussion based on score sheets used to grade each team (fire setters excluded) brought out some elementary weaknesses that have since been corrected on subsequent Code 3 responses.

(Note of humor)

One enterprising primary grade administrator brought along a very complex camera that he had never used before and for want of authentic action stayed in the rooms of the burning structure during the actual fire problems, ate gallons of smoke, and singed his tail feathers.

Net result; amateur, complex camera, great effort: You guessed it!! Not one printable negative. Who?

E. R. Dunton  
Assistant State Forest Ranger

#### DISTRICT IV HEADQUARTERS

"Spring fever and election fever seem to have coincided in the Fresno area this year, not to be outdone by local school districts and political sub-divisions.

The fire and rescue division for Sector 3C of the CDO completed their election of both operational area fire chiefs and their sector chief on March 7. Rangers Hufford, Moran, Pennington, Phibbs, and Lindley were re-elected in their respective operational areas as was Fire Chief Gayle Coger for the Fresno City operational area. The operational area chiefs held a special meeting on the 7th prior to the San Joaquin Conservation Forum meeting in Madera and re-elected Deputy C. E. Metcalf, as fire service chief for Sector 3C.

The sector and operational fire chiefs are presently re-designating their alternates to account for a number of personnel changes which have occurred within the past two years. Prior to July 1, all dispatch cards for the sector will be revised and brought up to date with current information on both personnel and equipment.

Alternate sector control posts have been designated at the Sector 3C Civil Defense headquarters in Selma, the Civil Defense Operations room in Tulare County Court House, and Madera Ranger Unit headquarters at Madera."

C. E. Metcalf, Deputy State Forester

#### WILDERNESS OF THE SIERRA MADRE by David Ambrose, F.W.P.F., Miramonte CDC

There are those, perhaps, accustomed to the lush green and gentle slopes of lake and river country, to whom the rugged ascent and semi-desert



aridity of the mountains of the Southwest present a picture of dreary desolation. To a young city boy, many years ago, these mountains brought a new world of enchantment, of experience replete with sights, sounds and odors full of wonder and excitement. Such an experience is not easily forgotten.

Going north out of Altadena, California, early in the morning in late Spring, the boy passed row upon neat row of fragrant orange trees. The sky in the east glowed with the warmth of the rising sun, already sending its shafts of pure, pale light through the leaves of the eucalyptus, and bathing the valley in its radiant glow. Now, the old dirt road turned sharply north into the foothills, and the steep ascent began. Slowly, the houses and streets receded into the distance. In the coolness of the new-born day, the smell of sage brush, of scrub oak and wild grass was already beginning to fill the air, reminding the hiker that he was entering a world little known to the city dweller. Steeply, here, the hills rise from the valley floor, and one soon feels the effort of climbing. The boy, saving his effort for the long trail ahead, threw his weight forward in long, relaxed strides until he reached the top of the low ridge.

Here, the road stopped, and a trail led to the mouth of Millard Canyon. Already high on the canyon's edge, the trail here commanded a view of the rocky stream below, rippling brightly in the morning sun, and shaded by the broad leaves of sycamore trees.

All sight and sound of the city were now left behind. Ahead, shining through the morning haze, stood the great mountains, aloof and timeless, yet casting their beckoning spell upon him who loved them. Gradually, as he climbed, the wilderness closed in upon him and took him to her breast. He felt absorbed by the mountain vastness, as if he, like the scampering, chirping animals about him, were a creature of the wild. Among the giant and immortal rocks, life took on a new perspective. The life of the city, with its problems, its clamour, now faded into insignificance in the mystery and grandeur of this vast solitude.

The trail, winding along the convolutions of the steep canyon, turned abruptly every few yards, each turn holding promise of a new and surprising vista. Now, to him who had ears to hear it, could be heard a soft and lovely music. From the heights came the rushing of the wind in the pines. The cry of a hawk, high on a craggy rock, broke the stillness. Far below, the dancing stream sang in undulating rhythm. Everywhere could be heard the accompaniment of the birds. As one sat still and listened, the air seemed athrob with life, full of faint sounds of the shy beings of the wild, echoing their meanings unknown. There a mother quail instructed her young ones. A squirrel, scampering up the trunk of a mighty fir, chattered a warning, and paused momentarily on a limb to scold the passerby.

The air was scented with the pungent odor of sage. Wafted by the wind, the exhilarating perfume of distant evergreen forests filled the air. Occasionally, an offensive smell would warn of the presence of Brother Skunk. Overhead, a hawk, remote in his world of boundless sky from earth-bound things, glided effortlessly. A blue jay, more concerned with terrestrial matters, emitted a raucous cry, and quickly scratched the forest floor like an impatient housewife.

The boy covered the miles swiftly now, without thought as to their number. The sun had risen in the blue and cloudless sky, shining full on the walls of the canyon, where already the heat waves shimmered like water against the walls of bare rock.



The yucca and dry sage brush of the foothills had given way, here and there, to sparse clusters of pine and spruce, advance guard of the highland forest. Now the trail turned into a small area of flat land, high on the mountain side. Here, a variegated carpet of poppies, purple lupine and Indian paint brush was kept moist by a spring freshet. The unexpected splash of color was surprising and especially vivid against its contrasting surroundings. Kneeling to drink from the tiny, dripping spring, the boy was attracted by the movement of a "walking stick," the insect world's masterpiece of camouflage. Turning to go, he was confronted with the raised posterior of a "stink bug", and yielded the right-of-way.

A little farther up the trail, an old mine tunnel and the dilapidated remains of a miner's cabin gave evidence of times past, the rude and weather-beaten boards blending in unconscious artistry with their primitive background. As if claiming this place for its own, a spray of pink-leaved poison oak stood uninvitingly in the doorway.

Now the trail became steeper, winding in long switchbacks up the craggy walls of the canyon's rim. Seen ahead was the high spinal column of the mountain range, and on this ridge a wide firebreak, separating two very different watersheds. The wind became stronger now, sending a shiver through the tall pines. Soon, the hiker was near the head of Millard Canyon. The sky revealed itself in its clear blueness, and tiny wisps of cloud floated overhead.

Arriving at the ridge top, the boy surveyed the scene before him. To the north and east, the purple sides of the San Bernardino Range rose to greet him, beckoning, casting their spell.

To his right, lay the trail to Mt. Lowe and then to Mt. Wilson, over some of the most beautiful mountain scenery in the world. From this trail, looking south on a clear day, one could see the magic island of Catalina. To the north stretched the great Mohave desert. The panorama of earth and sky and distant sea lay as if blessed by the warm sun. In this one scene seemed to lie all the beauty of the earth. Now, the boy felt, the mountains had claimed him for their own.

Reluctantly, he started down the trail to the north into Bear Canyon. The foliage here was greener and more luxuriant. The trail descended rapidly, soon bordered on both sides by succulent plants. At the canyon bottom, the stream almost filled its rocky bed, sheltered by wide trees. Sitting beside a pool, in the warmth of the afternoon, the boy listened to the sleepy buzz of blue and glistening dragon flies. A tiny water ouzel darted out of the rocks and, without seeming to lose speed, dove saucily into the water, flew a few feet under the surface, then rose up and away.

Following the trail downstream, the boy crossed a footbridge that swayed high in a rocky gorge, over the rushing foam and white rocks of a waterfall. From here, the trail skirted precipitously a rocky cliff, then led again into the bottom of the canyon.

It was evening now, and the boy made camp. Darkness closed in quickly in the deep canyon, and the boy soon prepared his bed on the ground. As he lay there, the evening breeze was gently hushed. Only an occasional owl and the rippling of the water disturbed the stillness of the night, as through the tree tops shone the infinite stars.



## DISTRICT V

Reductions in fire insurance crop rates from Class III to Class I became effective April 1, 1958, within all areas of Monterey County under protection of the State Division of Forestry. Savings ranging between 30 and 44 per cent were gained by the assignment of minimum premium rates to all croplands, including grain, hay, and pasture areas, in Zones 1, 2, and 3.

High praise was given by Frank Young, who conducted the survey for the Pacific Board of Fire Underwriters, for the overall effectiveness, organization, and administration of the Monterey Ranger Unit. Monterey County was cited as the first major area in the State to achieve a Class I rating in all zones under protection.

The new rates were granted upon consideration of the extensive organization of fire fighting forces and effectiveness of the fire prevention program involving 20 separate educational and 14 hazard reduction programs conducted by the State agency.

Lewis Moran  
Deputy State Forester

LETTER TO JAMES K. MACE, DEPUTY STATE FORESTER FROM DONALD A. STEVNING, L.V.W.  
BROWN ESTATE, RIVERSIDE, APRIL 16, 1958

"For several years property owners and residents of Highgrove have considered themselves fortunate that the Highgrove fire station was established there. Last Saturday we were particularly grateful that the unit was at close hand when the Highgrove Fruit Distributors packing house and box shed and our own warehouse burned down. The fast and effective work of many forestry service units prevented the spread of fire to our packing house and other nearby buildings. Without their effective work, I am sure that the disaster would have been of much greater proportion than it was.

"I would appreciate it very much if you would extend my personal thanks and that of our entire organization to all of the men who worked so hard on our behalf."

LETTER FROM JAMES K. MACE TO RANGER TRUMAN HOLLAND

"Attached hereto is copy of a letter from Mr. Donald A. Stevning of the L.V.W. Brown Estate. I also wish to commend you and your staff on the outstanding job you have done in this and other instances of fire protection. Will you please pass this information on to your men."

## SAN DIEGO COUNTY

Tuesday, April 15, the California Division of Forestry, Citizens' Forestry Study Group of San Diego County and the U. S. Forest Service co-operated in a guided tour for student exhibitors of the 4th Annual Greater San Diego Science Fair.

A bus was donated by the Tanner Line to transport the exhibitors, 20 girls and 16 boys, students at Jr. & Sr. high schools in San Diego County.

The bus left the Conference Building at Balboa Park, with Associate Ranger Groninger, CDF, and Howard Keddle, Co-Chairman Citizens' Forestry Study



Group, who presented a program on the Division's programs in Forestry, Watershed Management and Fire Control enroute to Ramona Forest Fire Station.

The bus was met in the Ramona Station by Jack Lyons, Mrs. Z. Spence and Mrs. Smith of the Citizens' Forestry Study Group; Stanley Stevenson, Forest Supervisor and Robert McBride, Fire Control Office, Cleveland National Forest; and J. G. Fenlon, Ranger, R. A. Groninger, C. H. Walter, E. C. Carlson, R. Marshall, C. Compton, and Donald Russell of the Division of Forestry.

Associate Ranger Walter introduced the group to the members of the Citizens' Forestry Study Group, U. S. Forest Service and Division of Forestry, and explained the history of the Ramona Fire Control Station and its place in the Division's activities in San Diego County. An inspection of the fire control apparatus, with questions and answers on fire fighting activities, followed.

Associate Ranger Russell of the Southern District Training Center then conducted the group through the Training Center classrooms and field areas explaining the program and activities.

The group was then turned back to Associate Walter for demonstration in the use of the brush chipper, and the importance of the brush chipper and similar equipment in disposing of flammable materials. Land clearing, roadside and firebreak construction was pointed out. The group then inspected the mixed Borate and mixing equipment, the helicopter hose lay tray, the hot food dispenser (steam table) and the fire camp equipment, including radios, tool grinders and field ranges. The function of the fire camp is providing for the needs of large groups of men on major fires, and its place in co-ordinating the fire control activities in the field were explained.

There was very good interest on the part of the group in the program presented, and there were many questions on the details of our operation and the job opportunities in the Division of Forestry and related agencies and industries.

A hot lunch was furnished under the sponsorship of the Citizens' Forestry Study Group by Milt Lloyd, Dispatcher, and Roy Blood, Retired Administrative Officer, Cleveland National Forest.

Following the luncheon, the group departed for Memorial services at the Inaja Memorial near Santa Isabel, where a wreath was presented by Mrs. Smith, honoring the fellows who lost their lives during the Inaja Fire.

This ceremony and the remainder of the tour through Cuyamaca State Park and Cleveland Forest were conducted by the U. S. Forest Service.

James G. Fenlon  
State Forest Ranger

#### DISTRICT VI

After a "now it's wet, now it's dry, now it's wet again" winter, we ended the period of doubt with about fifteen inches in the valleys -- 25% over normal, and lots of grass. The grass is ready to burn, and overtime started May 1st. Even the deserts will burn this year; Riverside already having had a 300-acre job in April.



Trying to get our roads ready for action have been the FEO's, working seven days weekly, two shifts per grader or dozer daily. Helping to provide us with enough FEO's has been a surge of dozer breakdowns. At the moment, a TD-18, a D-7, and the Eimco are down for long counts.

Chuck Meidell went around for weeks telling us that his wife had not yet delivered their fifth child and then finally went on vacation to await the blessed event. Then it happened, his fourth boy. All is well, though, except that it takes a loaf of bread, a pound of bacon, and a dozen eggs for each breakfast.

This summer seems to be the year for house trailers. Deputy Mace, Norm Harris, and FEO Pete Miller are all sporting new or nearly new units. This writer is not envious for he has owned two trailers, but now has to invest his entire State stipend in raising a family.

Doug Glenn

On the evening of Friday, March 7, "Uncle Joe" Scherman and his Orange family did a most outstanding job in playing host to the entire District. The occasion was the Annual District VI Dinner-Dance, a regular affair in which each Ranger Unit takes turns being host.

This gala affair was by far the finest and fanciest ever held in the District. We had exclusive use of the Santa Ana Country Club (including pool!) for the entire evening. A good size crowd enjoyed an excellent prime rib dinner, and out-of-this-world dance band, and good refreshments. Lady Luck even smiled upon certain guests who received handsome door prizes.

The dining hall was beautifully arranged with hundreds of prize camellias, and each lady was presented with a camellia corsage upon entering the reception hall. Somewhat contrary to past parties, the cocktail lounge proved to be a dull and uninhabited spot -- you must couldn't drive 'em off the ballroom floor!! We understand that "Uncle Joe" only missed one dance during the entire evening, and only then 'cause he had to relieve the bass fiddle player for an inning.'

The whole District congratulates Associate Ranger Carl Downs and his committee for having arranged such a memorable event.

Jack D. Burke

#### SOUTHERN DISTRICT TRAINING CENTER

Class 3, '57-'58 Forest Fire Truck Drivers. Twenty trainees were entered on February 17 and 18 were graduated on March 21, 1958. Ten of these were trainees returning to District IV, C.P. Duff, S. Ishizue, A. R. Menser, D. L. Morrow, E. C. Riser, G. Smith, P. Smith, J. W. Thomas, V. G. Wellendorf, and R. B. Nelson. The remaining eight were assigned in District VI; M. Bourguignon, J. Christensen, W. Mann, H. Martin, C. McGuire, M. Monique, J. Pogue, and R. Todriff.

Rains during the latter portion of this class almost wore out their welcome. Some field work in the rain kept us to schedule. We had a visit one morning from the USN air rescue 'Copter' from Mirimar NAS. He arrived just after we had lighted off a large oil sump. Our "practice fire area" is right under their approach pattern. The 'Copter' sat down right along side the fire trucks and was very happy to find out that it was not a plane down. We had the 'Copter and 4 planes circling overhead at one time. (THINK SAFETY)



Class 4, '57-'58 Forest Fire Truck Drivers. Class started March 31 and ended May 2, 1958. Of 20 trainees entering, 16 were graduated. Eight men were assigned to District VI; E. W. Anderson, R. L. Bywater, R. E. Hall, L. R. Moody, P. C. Tuman, G. L. Wayne, C. E. Wilson, and R. I. Younghusband. Eight men were also assigned to District IV; R. K. Bell, W. B. Butler, H. T. Curtis, S. H. Humpheryes, D. W. McCallister, W. J. McIntosh, O. B. A. Randall, D. R. Schneider. The first week of Class 4 it rained nearly all the time. However, with the new equipment and training shelter we were able to keep to subject and schedule. This class had experience in "how to get a fire truck out of the mud." This experience came in "learning" thru "doing." Our training truck trails washed away as did much of our fire problems, but with the Minnewawa CDC crew making repairs we were able to have a very successful class. (TRAINING IS SAFETY)

Class 5, Forest Fire Truck Drivers which starts May 12, 1958, will be the final class for this season. Classes will start again in the fall probably for some more Drivers and for positions not yet determined. (MAKE SAFETY A HABIT)

W. G. Francis, State Ranger

#### PERSONNEL CHANGES

The following reclassifications of dispatchers were approved and appointments made, effective April 1, 1958:

Maurice L. Davis, District V, San Luis Obispo County  
Charles Schwartz, District V, San Benito County  
Roy Tulene, District IV, Fresno County

The following were assigned to Forestry Field Trainee positions, remaining in their present classifications:

Thomas D. Neilson, District III, assigned as Forestry Field Trainee, remaining in the class Forest Firefighter Foreman.

Wesley LeBel, District IV, assigned to position as Forestry Field Trainee, remaining in the class Forest Firefighter Foreman.

Donald M. Peterson, District II, assigned to position as Forestry Field Trainee, remaining in the class Forest Firefighter Foreman.

Keith K. Schrader, District VI, assigned to position as Forestry Field Trainee, remaining in the class Forestry Work Project Foreman.

David J. Johnston was the only actual appointment from the Forestry Trainee list. He was appointed to a position in District IV as Forestry Field Trainee.

The following individuals have been appointed to the class, Assistant Forest Technician:

Theodore J. Paul, appointed Assistant Forest Technician at Magalia, effective March 1, 1958.



Richard J. Day, appointed Assistant Forest Technician, LaTour State Forest, effective April 1, 1958.

John V. Spencer, appointed Assistant Forest Technician, Jackson State Forest, effective April 1, 1958.

The following transfers were made effective April 1, 1958:

Thomas Connors, Assistant State Forest Ranger, transferred from Shasta Ranger Unit to Lassen Ranger Unit vice David Hall.

George Hale, Assistant State Forest Ranger, transferred from Tehama Ranger Unit to Shasta Ranger Unit vice Thomas Connors.

David Hall, Assistant State Forest Ranger, transferred from Lassen Ranger Unit to Tehama Ranger Unit vice George Hale.

The following changes have been made for the Sacramento staff of the Division:

Ruth Hunter was promoted to a position in the class Senior Stenographer-Clerk in the capacity of secretary to Chief Deputy Callaghan. Effective date of this appointment is April 1, 1958.

Frances Skewes was promoted to the position of Senior Stenographer-Clerk in the Fire Prevention Office, upon recalssification of her possition, effective March 1, 1958.

Mildred Morgan was promoted to a position of Senior Typist-Clerk, effective April 1, 1958, upon reclassification of her position.

The following transfers from other State agencies have recently been approved for:

The Intermediate Stenographer-Clerk position in Personnel Operations to replace Ruth Hunter. Ann Smith was appointed to this position effective April 14, 1958.

Mary Runyan was appointed to the position Intermediate Typist-Clerk to replace Shirley Shipanski. This appointment was effective April 21, 1958.

Eva Pickering transferred from the position of Intermediate Stenographer-Clerk in Fire Prevention to replace Eleanor Richards who is resigning from Engineering.

Marjorie Custer was appointed on May 1 to the Intermediate Stenographer-Clerk position formerly held by Eva Pickering in Fire Prevention.

Charles G. Spring was appointed May 7 as Intermediate Account Clerk position in the Fiscal Office.



A nation-wide non-promotional examination has been scheduled for the class Chief, Division of Mines, for July 19, 1958. The final filing date is June 20, 1958. The reason for the nation-wide non-promotional examination is to attract the best qualified applicants for this important position. A replacement is necessary due to the retirement last month of Dr. Olaf Jenkins from his position as Chief, Division of Mines. Dr. Gordon Oakeshott has replaced Dr. Jenkins temporarily.



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